

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This communication is responsive to the Amendment filed 01/19/2010.
2. Claims 24-36 are pending in this application. Claims 24 and 31 are independent claims. In the instant Amendment, claims 24- 27, and 29-31 are amended and claims 1-23 were cancelled.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 24-26, 28-31, 33 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takanashi et al. ("Takanashi" US Patent No.: 4,786,897) (cited in Applicant's IDS) in view of Forman (US Patent No.; 6,603,485).

As to claim 24, Takanashi discloses a method for displaying a cursor on a display of an electronic device (such as, display screen control method, Figure 1A (element 8) – Figure 1D and abstract),, the method comprising the steps of:

concurrently displaying the cursor and only a displayed part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device wherein the virtual view is larger than a size of the display and comprises an entire spatially arranged data set in which a user of the electronic device navigates, (such as, moving the second rectangle to a desired position

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within said first rectangle so as to determine a second window area which is within the logical screen and which is desired to be picked up from the logical screen and to be displayed on the physical screen, claim 1, Figure 5) (such as, the range in which a part of the logical screen is displayed is continuously moved toward a desired direction until the required area on the logical screen appears, col., 1 lines, 9-21, abstract);

and the cursor is continuously visible on the display at a cursor location so that the deviation of the cursor from the center of the display is proportional to the deviation of the location of the concurrently displayed part of the virtual view from an origin of the virtual view (Figure 1A-1D);

in response to user scrolling actions, changing the displayed part of the virtual view and moving the cursor, wherein said moving the cursor comprises determining continuously the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view in relation to the origin of the virtual view (Figure 1A-1D and abstract);

and changing, the location of the cursor in during the step of changing the displayed part so that the deviation of the cursor from the center of the display is always proportional to the deviation of the location of the concurrently displayed part of the virtual view from the origin of the virtual view, wherein the cursor is always visible on the display when any part of the virtual view is displayed on the display and the cursor location on the display provides, to a user of the electronic device, continuous navigation information for scrolling within the whole virtual view (Figure 1A-1D and abstract).

While Takanashi discloses a method for displaying a cursor (such as, display screen control method, abstract), Takanashi does not explicitly disclose displaying the

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cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device such that the cursor is continuously visible when the display displays any part of the virtual view .

Forman from similar field of endeavor disclose displaying the cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device such that the cursor is continuously visible when the display displays any part of the virtual view (such as, a virtual, real-time generated, screen mask leaves only a localized cursor area visible while hiding the remainder of the screen from public view. The cursor area automatically tracks cursor movement, abstract; such as, computer code continuous tracking instantaneous cursor screen position, and adjusting the virtual mask in relationship thereto, claim, 7 and 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Takanash's teaching at the time of the invention with the teaching of Forman.

The motivation to combine to provide determining current cursor screen position; and generating a virtual mask such that screen images other than those in a predetermined area around said current cursor screen position are masked from view.

**As to claim 25**, Takanashi disclose wherein said step of changing comprises moving the cursor in the same direction as the virtual view is scrolled (such as, jump scroll icon, claim 1 and Figure 2 (element 10)).

**As to claim 25**, Takanashi disclose wherein said step of moving the cursor comprises moving the cursor in the same direction as the virtual view is scrolled (such as, jump scroll icon, claim 1 and Figure 2 (element 10)).

**As to claim 26**, Takanashi disclose wherein the relation between the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view and the deviation of the displayed part from the origin of the virtual view is linear (Figure 2 (element 13)).

**As to claim 29**, Takanashi disclose wherein the relation between the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view and the deviation of the displayed part from the origin of the virtual view is non-linear (Figure 3 and 4).

**As to claim 30**, Takanashi discloses wherein said step of changing the displayed part comprises changing the location within the virtual view of the displayed part in response to the user scrolling actions (such as, moving the second rectangle to a desired position within said first rectangle so as to determine a second window area which is within the logical screen and which is desired to be picked up from the logical screen and to be displayed on the physical screen, claim 1, Figure 5) (such as, the range in which a part of the logical screen is displayed is continuously moved toward a desired direction until the required area on the logical screen appears, col., 1 lines, 9-21).

**Claim 31** is similar in scope to claim 1, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

**As to claim 33**, Takanashi discloses view control means refer to motion control means, scroll bar(s) or a mouse (such as, jump scroll icon, claim 1 and Figure 2 (element 10)).

**Claim 36** is similar in scope to claim 28, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 27, 32, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takanashi et al. ("Takanashi" US Patent No.: 4,786,897) in view of Forman (US Patent No.; 6,603,485) and in further in view of Feinstein (US Patent No.: 6,933,923 (cited in Applicant's IDS)).

**As to claim 27**, Takanashi does not explicitly disclose wherein the step of changing the displayed part includes changing the orientation of the electronic device and changing the view on the display in response to the changed orientation.

Feinstein from the similar field of endeavor discloses wherein the step of changing the displayed part includes changing the orientation of the electronic device and changing the view on the display in response to the changed orientation. (such as orientation changes, abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Takanashi's teaching at the time of the invention was made with the teaching of Feinstein. The motivation to combine provides a user friendly and convenient navigation of displayed information in a hand-held device, so that a large amount of data can be viewed in the relatively small size of the device's display.

**As to claim 32**, Feinstein disclose further comprising a browse lock switchable between an on state and an off state, the displayed part being static when the browse lock is in the off state and being changeable when the browse lock is in the on state so that the location of the cursor on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view is changed during the user scrolling actions in accordance with the relation in the on state (abstract).

**As to claim 34**, Feinstein disclose an electronic device is a mobile phone (col., 1 lines, 23-28).

**As to claim 35**, Feinstein disclose an electronic device is a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), remote control, gaming console, web tablet, wireless device, mobile camera or internet appliance (col., 1 lines, 23-28).

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to the amended claims have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that: (a) the combination of Takanashi and Forman fails to disclose "concurrently displaying the cursor and only a displayed part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device, wherein the virtual view is larger than a size of the display and comprises an entire spatially arranged data set in which a user of the electronic device navigates, and the cursor is continuously visible on the display at a cursor location so that the deviation of the cursor from the center of the display is proportional to the deviation of the location of the concurrently displayed part of the virtual view from an origin of the virtual view", as expressly recited in independent claim 24.

The Examiner disagrees for the following reasons.

It is noted that Takanashi disclose the subject matter of an operation menu 3 with a jumpscroll-icon 3' is shown on the screen 1 (see col. 1, lines 59-61). A user wishes to view a different part of the logical screen 4, the user selects the jumpscroll-icon 3' (col. 1, lines 61-65). In response to this selection of the jumpscroll-icon 3', the display screen changes to the state shown in Fig. 1 B, in logical screen 4 is displayed in the view port 2 with the area 5 displayed as a rectangle similar to the logical screen 7 (see col. 1, line 65 to col. 2, line 4). To move the window area 5 to a new location, the user drags rectangle 7

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to a position 9 in Fig. 1C (see col. 2, lines 4-9). When the operation menu is selected in the state of Fig. 1 C, i.e., with the rectangle 7 moved to position 9, a new window area 5' of logical screen 4, which corresponds to position 9, is displayed in the view port 2 of the screen 1. Thus, the logical screen 4 of Takanashi corresponds to the claimed virtual view, the window area 5 of Takanashi is a part of the logical screen 4, and the rectangle 7 corresponds to the claimed cursor because the rectangle indicates a location of window area 5 within the logical screen 4.

Per (a), the combination of Takanashi and Forman disclose "concurrently displaying the cursor and only a displayed part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device, wherein the virtual view is larger than a size of the display and comprises an entire spatially arranged data set in which a user of the electronic device navigates, and the cursor is continuously visible on the display at a cursor location so that the deviation of the cursor from the center of the display is proportional to the deviation of the location of the concurrently displayed part of the virtual view from an origin of the virtual view", as expressly recited in independent claim 24 (Figure 1A-1D and abstract

### ***Conclusion***

2. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the



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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Inquires***

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MESEKER TAKELE whose telephone number is (571)270-1653. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30AM-5:00PM est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Bashore can be reached on (571) 272-4088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Meseker Takele/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2175

/William L. Bashore/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2175